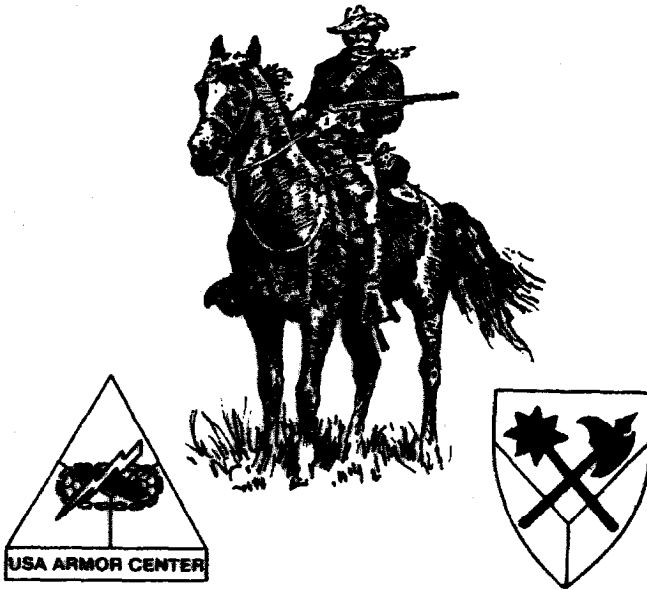


28 FEBRUARY 1990



THUNDERBOLT STANDARDS

OF THE

UNITED STATES ARMY
ARMOR CENTER
AND FORT KNOX
FORT KNOX, KENTUCKY 40121-5000



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, U.S. ARMY ARMOR CENTER AND FORT KNOX
FORT KNOX, KENTUCKY 40121-5000

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

ATZK-CG (600)

28 February 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR ALL FORT KNOX SOLDIERS


SUBJECT: Thunderbolt Standard

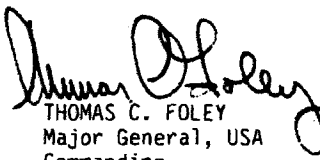
1. Welcome to Fort Knox, the home of Armor and Cavalry. As a soldier assigned to Fort Knox, you must be committed to uphold the proud traditions of the Army and your assigned unit. Tradition is based on the establishment, implementation, and enforcement of standards. The attached pamphlet identifies standards as they apply to the way we conduct our professional and social lives. Whether we are training, maintaining, supporting, caring for the need of other soldiers, or enjoying a social evening, your ability to apply these standards has a direct impact on the accomplishment of our overall mission.

2. The Thunderbolt Standard pamphlet outlines the manner in which we do business and conduct ourselves on a daily basis. Every soldier on this installation has a personal responsibility to know and practice these standards.

3. It is the chain of command's responsibility to teach soldiers these standards and to enforce them at all times. Our daily conduct directly reflects on the United States Army and contributes to our ability to deter war. Stand tall--be proud--be professional--set the standard.

FORGE THE THUNDERBOLT!


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28 February 1990

*USAARMC Pamphlet 670-1

Uniform and Insignia

THE THUNDERBOLT STANDARD

Summary. This pamphlet identifies the personal and military standards expected of each soldier assigned to the U.S. Army Armor Center (USAARMC) and Fort Knox.

Applicability. The standards in this pamphlet are applicable to all soldiers performing duty at Fort Knox. The Thunderbolt Standard is informational only. Many of the provisions in this pamphlet are specified in Army higher headquarters and USAARMC regulations. Violation of regulatory provisions may be punishable under the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

Suggested improvements. The proponent of this pamphlet is the Chief of Staff, USAARMC and Fort Knox. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to Commander, USAARMC and Fort Knox, ATTN: ATZK-GC, Fort Knox, KY 40121-5000.

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*This pamphlets supersedes USAARMC Cir 210-88-1, 18 Nov 88, and memo, HQ USAARMC, ATZK-AG, 19 Dec 86, subj: The "Thunderbolt Standard"

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Chapter 1
The Unwritten Agreement

1-1. Purpose. The purpose of this pamphlet is to advise all soldiers assigned to Fort Knox of the personal and military standards expected of them. Soldiers of this command are expected to practice a manner of self-discipline and conduct that will reflect favorably upon themselves, their unit, and the United States Army.

1-2. References:

- a. AR 190-5, 8 Jul 88, Motor Vehicle Traffic Supervision.
- b. AR 600-9, 1 Sep 86, The Army Weight Control Program
- c. AR 600-50, 28 Jan 88, Standards of Conduct for Department of the Army Personnel.
- d. AR 670-1, 20 May 87, Wear and Appearance of Army Uniforms and Insignia.
- e. USAARMC Reg 210-1, 9 Mar 87, Control of Non-government-Owned Weapons.
- f. USAARMC Reg 420-1, 14 Dec 88, USAARMC Fire Prevention and Protection.

1-3. The Soldier's Responsibilities.

- a. Obey all lawful orders and comply with established regulations.
- b. Be present at the prescribed place, on time, in the proper uniform, wearing the uniform correctly, and prepared to excel.
- c. Make safety a routine part of every activity.
- d. Maintain proper weight standards.
- e. Maintain the required level of physical conditioning and pass the Army Physical Readiness Test (APRT).
- f. Be capable of performing basic first aid procedures.
- g. Know and use your chain of command.
- h. Know your job.
- i. Maintain weapons proficiency.
- j. Care for your family.

k. Honor your financial and personal obligations.

l. Care for your military property and equipment (vehicle, weapon, uniforms, etc.).

1-4. Command Responsibilities.

a. This command has the responsibility to take care of soldiers and their families, such as ensuring records are maintained properly, pay is timely, housing is provided, religious, medical, and recreational activities are available and educational needs are met. Commanders will ensure soldiers are treated fairly and as responsible, mature adults.

b. The chain of command will give safety instructions as a part of all activities and will vigorously enforce safety procedures.

Chapter 2 Personal Appearance

2-1. Responsibility.

a. Each soldier is responsible for maintaining a soldierly appearance. Poorly fitted uniforms and improperly worn equipment do not present a professional appearance and do not meet Thunderbolt standards.

b. Each officer, noncommissioned officer, and soldier has the personal responsibility to enforce and maintain the standards and tradition contained herein. Tactful, constructive, on-the-spot corrections will be made.

c. Commanders will not require the wear of optional uniform items (e.g. windbreakers or sweaters) unless provided to the soldier at no cost, nor will they limit the wear of authorized optional uniform items, except in formation or for safety and health reasons.

2-2. General Guidelines.

a. Specific regulatory uniform guidance is prescribed in AR 670-1.

b. Uniforms will be neat, clean, and properly fitted.

c. Uniforms will be maintained in a serviceable condition with all holes/tears mended, unserviceable or missing buttons replaced, collars not frayed, and uniforms not excessively faded.

d. Pockets with buttons will be buttoned.

e. Sew-on items will be sewn so that the stitching blends with the background material.

f. Identification tags (dog tags) will be worn around the neck while in uniform, when engaged in field training, traveling in aircraft, and at all times when outside the United States.

g. Before completing in-processing, soldiers will have the proper unit insignia sewn on their uniforms.

h. Military headgear will be worn in all military vehicles unless it interferes with safe operation. Military headgear is not required to be worn in privately owned or commercial vehicles. Military headgear will be removed when indoors except when under arms or while participating in observing official ceremonies conducted indoors. Headgear will not be worn on the flight line of Godman Army Airfield.

i. Wearing of civilian jewelry:

(1) A wristwatch, wrist identification bracelet, and not more than two rings may be worn with Army uniforms. Jewelry must be conservative and in good taste. An engagement ring and wedding band are considered one ring. Neck jewelry may be worn if it is not visible.

(2) A conservative tie tack or tie clasp may be worn with the four-in-hand necktie.

(3) Male soldiers will not wear earrings while in uniform.

(4) Female soldiers may wear earrings only with the service, dress, and mess uniforms. The only authorized earrings are:

(a) Post, clip-on, or screw-on type;

(b) Small (not to exceed 6mm or 1/4 inch diameter);

(c) Gold, silver, or white pearl;

(d) Unadorned and spherical; and

(e) A matched pair with only one earring per ear lobe.

(5) Female soldiers may wear makeup and nail polish, but both must be conservative and complement the uniform.

j. Female soldiers may carry the black service handbag (issued) with the service, utility, or dress uniforms. The black clutch type handbag (optional purchase) may be carried with the service uniform, utility uniform (only in garrison), and with the dress uniform (only leather version).

k. Soldiers in uniform riding mopeds and motorcycles may wear a commercial backpack and must wear eye protection and protective headgear; however, once dismounted, the backpack and headgear will be removed and proper military headgear will be worn.

2-3. Uniform Composition.

a. Composition will be as prescribed by the commander concerned consistent with the duty/training to be performed and weather conditions. Uniformity, however, will be maintained within the company-sized unit for all personnel performing similar duty/training at a given location.

b. The garrison cap is not authorized for wear with any NOMEX flight uniform.

c. The Kevlar or steel helmet with the camouflage cover will be worn during field training and Operational Readiness Tests. When directed by the commander, the helmet and camouflage cover may be worn with the Army Green Service Uniform. This is normally done during parades/ceremonies. The chin strap/neck strap will be fastened. Subdued insignia of a grade (or chaplain's branch insignia, if appropriate) will be worn on the front of the helmet, centered 2 1/2 inches up from the bottom rim.

2-4. Footwear.

a. Combat boots will be of the standard type or similar commercial design. Tankers boots may be worn by authorized individuals, and jungle boots are authorized for wear. However, commanders may specify that jungle boots will not be worn when uniformity is desired, e.g., parades. Patent leather is not authorized. Modification of boots (i.e., zippers or metal taps) is prohibited; an exception is conversion of issue or jump boots to tankers boots. Boots will be maintained in a good state of repair and shined. The olive green socks should be worn by all personnel when wearing combat boots. Thermo boots may be prescribed with the winter uniform.

b. Low quarters will be the standard issue type or similar commercial design. Poromeric (corfam) shoes are allowed; patent leather is not authorized. Black socks will be worn with the low quarters. Female soldiers may wear plain black pumps (patent leather is not authorized) with closed toe and heel or black oxford shoes. Heel height of the black pumps will be between 1 to 3 inches and sole thickness will not exceed 1/2 inch. Female soldiers are also authorized to wear optional black leather boots (not to exceed knee height and maximum heel height of 3 inches) in the event of inclement weather.

c. Safety shoes will not be worn off the installation except when authorized by unit commander for traveling to/from work.

2-5. Field Jacket.

- a. The field jacket may only be worn with all utility uniforms.
- b. The subdued shoulder insignia, name tape, insignia of rank, and the U.S. Army tape are required to be affixed on the field jacket. Authorized insignia and rank insignia may be cloth or metal. The field jacket will be zipped and/or snapped.
- c. The field jacket will cover the collar of the Battle dress uniform (BDU) fatigue blouse, white jacket, and coveralls, as appropriate.
- d. Tanker's jackets and "British Army Sweaters" may not be worn as part of a military uniform.
- e. The cold weather parka with hood may be worn with the cold weather trousers or as prescribed by the commander.
- f. Black gloves may be worn when wearing the field jacket. When wearing the BDU blouse as an outer garment, gloves (except work gloves) will not be worn.

2-6. NOMEX Items and Flight Jackets.

- a. Soldiers on flight status may wear NOMEX items and the flight jacket when their primary duty on a particular day is flying.
- b. Flight jackets will only be worn with the flight uniform.
- c. Tanker's NOMEX (Combat Vehicle Crewman) uniform may be worn only by soldiers assigned to Modification Table of Organizational Equipment (MTOE) or Table of Distribution and Allowances (TDA) tracked vehicle crewmen positions or by those in official training courses for tracked vehicle crewmen.

2-7. Unit/Organization Distinctive Unit Insignia and Combat Leader Identification Tabs (Green).

- a. Distinctive unit insignia will be worn on the garrison cap for enlisted soldiers wearing the Army green uniforms, but will not be worn on the field jacket, nor on the BDU uniform.
- b. Combat Leader Identification Tabs: The green combat leader tabs, authorized for wear by leaders of Category I Table of Organization and Equipment (TOE) organizations, will be worn only on the Army Green Service uniform and on field jackets.

2-8. Belts. Brass, closed-faced buckles will be shined and worn with the Army green uniform. Belt with black tip and open-faced buckle will be worn with field and work uniforms (e.g. BDUs, whites, NOMEX). No items will be attached to the belt loops or belt, i.e., knives, keys, scabbards, and D-rings unless required for the duty being performed, i.e., Charge of Quarters (CQ) or Armorer.

2-9. Food Service Uniform.

a. The food service uniform is the standard work uniform for dining facility personnel. Paper, throw-away hats will not be worn outside the immediate area of the dining facility. The Army garrison cap will be worn with the food service uniform when outside of the dining facility. Boots will not be bloused.

b. Nameplate and polished pin-on rank insignia will be worn on the uniform.

2-10. Military Coveralls. Military coveralls may only be worn by soldiers performing duties in designated maintenance work areas and sites.

2-11. Earplugs. During field training and live-fire exercises, wearing of the earplugs and case is mandatory. Fitted earplugs are strongly encouraged for cadre soldiers.

2-12. Field/Alert Uniforms.

a. The field uniform (summer or winter) is the BDU, with brown T-shirt, boots, Kevlar or steel helmet with camouflage cover and band (with chin strap fastened), and Load Bearing Equipment (LBE). The LBE will consist of equipment designated by brigade and equivalent or separate unit commanders.

b. Unit commanders may prescribe the wear of the parka, cold weather cap, and cold weather boots when weather so dictates.

c. While operating their vehicles, crews of all armored vehicles will wear the following minimum uniform items:

(1) BDUs or tanker's NOMEX.

(2) CVC helmet while in actual operation of vehicle; Kevlar or steel helmet while in assembly areas or training areas but not engaged in direct operation of their vehicle.

d. Uniforms for aircraft crews while in light operation will consist of the following minimum uniform items:

(1) Appropriate seasonal flight uniform.

(2) Aircraft helmet (or headphones for fixed wing aircraft crews) during flight operations.

2-13. Scarves.

a. The OG 208 wool scarf may be worn only with cold weather utility coats (field jackets or parkas). Both ends of the scarf will be contained within the field jacket or the parka. It will be worn in a left over right fashion, crossing at the neck line. The scarf will not be worn in ascot fashion.

b. Black scarves may be worn with the black all weather coat and wind-breaker. When worn, the scarf will be worn as indicated above.

c. Civilian scarves will not be worn with any uniform.

d. Branch scarves may be worn with the BDU uniform or service uniform only when prescribed and issued by the local commander for ceremonial purposes.

2-14. Undergarments.

a. All soldiers will wear the brown undershirt with the fatigue or BDU uniform.

b. Male soldiers will wear the white undershirt with the service, dress, mess, hospital duty, and food service uniforms.

c. Female soldiers will always wear a brassiere while in uniform.

2-15. Maternity Clothing.

a. After a doctor has certified a soldier's pregnancy, her commander will prepare three copies of SFC 1034 for a supplemental maternity clothing allowance.

b. Utilizing a completed SF 1034, the soldier will obtain the necessary clothing items from the Post Exchange. The normal military uniform will be worn until the maternity uniform is received.

2-16. Eyeglasses/Sunglasses.

a. Conservative civilian prescription eyeglasses are authorized for wear.

b. Conservative prescription and nonprescription sunglasses are authorized for wear when in a garrison environment except when in formation. Individuals who are required by medical authority to wear sunglasses for medical reasons other than refractive error, may wear them except when safety considerations apply.

c. Eyeglasses or sunglasses that are faddish or have lenses or frames with initials or other adornments are not authorized for wear.

2-17. Wear of Military Clothing With Civilian Attire. Soldiers may wear the all-weather coat, black pullover sweater, and windbreaker with civilian clothing only when all military insignia have been removed. Soldiers may also wear military footwear with civilian clothing.

2-18. Wear of Military Clothing in Civilian Areas.

a. When soldiers are conducting business off-post, either military or personal, which requires more than 1 hour to complete, the appropriate uniform is Class A or B.

b. Class C uniforms (BDUs, hospital, and food service) are not intended as a substitute for civilian clothing or for wearing off military installations, except in transit between an individual's off-post quarters and duty station. However, local policy does permit their wear in off-post establishments for a short period of time (1 hour or less) before 1900, consistent with the following guidance:

(1) The uniform is clean and complete.

(2) The local establishment does not serve or sell alcoholic beverages for on-premise consumption.

2-19. Wear of Civilian Clothing on Post.

a. General. A soldier's outward appearance and choice of civilian apparel are a most obvious and tangible display of personal attitudes and feelings about one's self and the military community. Personnel should strive to consciously portray self-respect and common courtesy by dressing in accordance with generally accepted rules of good taste.

b. All individuals are expected to abide by the standards of attire outlined below when utilizing Fort Knox community-service facilities and attending on-post activities.

- (1) Civilian attire should be appropriate for the occasion.
- (2) Clean clothing (not obviously dirty) will be worn (all ages).
- (3) The body will be appropriately clothed.
 - (a) Chest and stomach will be covered.
 - (b) Bathing suits will not be worn (except in designated swimming areas).
 - (c) "See-through" outer clothing will not be worn without appropriate undergarments.
 - (d) Items of clothing normally made for and worn as undergarments will not be worn as outergarments.
 - (e) The leg length of shorts will extend below the crotch.
 - (f) Wearing of hair curlers in public is strongly discouraged.

c. Clothing (includes head and footwear) with slogans, drawings, or language which could be construed as being lewd, obscene, profane, or sexually suggestive, or which advocates or glorifies the use of illegal drugs or other unlawful conduct, or are otherwise contrary to good order and discipline will not be worn or displayed.

d. Tattoos which display any of the prohibitions in subparagraph c above will be completely covered.

e. Appropriate footwear is required.

2-20. Haircuts, Mustaches, and Hairstyles.

a. Male soldier. Hair, sideburns, and mustaches will conform to standards contained in AR 670-1, Chapter 1. There are many hairstyles which are acceptable in the Army. As a minimum:

- (1) The hair on top of the head will be neatly groomed. The length and bulk of the hair will not be excessive, or present a ragged, unkempt or extreme appearance. Hair will present a tapered appearance and when combed will not fall over the ears or eyebrows or touch the collar, except for the closely cut hair at the back of the neck. Block cut fullness will be moderate and present a tapered appearance.

(2) In all cases, the bulk or length of hair will not interfere with the normal wear of military headgear or protective masks.

(3) Hair will not be visible on the forehead when wearing the BDU cap.

(4) Sideburns will be neatly trimmed. The base will not be flared and will be a clean shaven, horizontal line. Sideburns will not extend below the lowest part of the exterior ear opening.

(5) Mustaches will be kept neatly trimmed, tapered, tidy, and will not present a chopped-off appearance. No portion of the mustache will cover the upper lip line or extend horizontally beyond or below the corner points of the mouth.

(6) Male soldiers will be clean shaven. Soldiers with shaving profiles will carry the profile on them while on duty. Beard length of soldiers with valid profiles will not exceed 1/4 inch. Shaving requirements as stated on the profile issued by a medical doctor will be rigidly adhered to.

b. Female soldiers. Hairstyles will conform to standards contained in AR 670-1, Chapter 1. As a minimum:

(1) Hair will be neatly groomed. The length and bulk of the hair will not be excessive or present a ragged, unkempt, or extreme appearance. Hair will not fall over the eyebrows or extend below the bottom edge of the collar. Hair styles will not interfere with proper wearing of military headgear or protective masks.

(2) Wigs may be worn as long as the hairpiece is of natural hair color and the style and length conform to appearance standards.

(3) Hair holding ornaments (barrettes, pins, clips), if used, must be transparent or similar in color to the hair, and will be inconspicuously placed. Beads or similar ornamental items are not authorized.

(4) Hair will not be visible on the forehead when wearing the BDU cap.

2-21. Work Uniforms.

a. BDUs (Utility uniforms).

(1) The standard uniform in garrison for all soldiers is the BDU, utility, hospital duty, or food service uniforms.

(2) Uniforms are not authorized to be starched as prescribed in AR 670-1.

(3) Soldiers may wear their shirt sleeves rolled up except when prohibited by the commander. When rolled, the sleeves will be rolled neatly above the elbow but no more than 3 inches above the elbow. For Army personnel, sleeves on the BDU will be rolled, camouflage side out.

(4) Unit commanders and above will specify when BDU blouses may be removed allowing the undershirt to be used as an outer garment.

(5) Subdued U.S. Army tapes, name tapes, insignia of grade (and branch for officers), and the appropriate unit insignia are required. Special skill badges will be worn per AR 670-1. Rank insignia may be pin-on metal or cloth sew-on.

(6) Alterations (sizing) to make the uniform shirt and trousers form fitting are not authorized.

(7) Headgear, other than that prescribed for specific duties (i.e., Unit Police, Military Police, training) will be the BDU cap. Headgear will not be starched, blocked, or wire-braced in any way. Cap bills will not be rolled/cupped. Enlisted soldiers will wear the subdued insignia of rank. Officers will wear the non-subdued insignia. The insignia of rank is the only item authorized for wear on the BDU cap.

(8) Trousers will be bloused by tucking them into the boots without wrapping the crease to either side or by using approved blousing garters. No chains, ropes, tin can/linoleum bands will be used to "block" the blouse.

b. Cold Weather (OG107) Cap (pile cap).

(1) When extremely cold weather is predicted (below 25°F or a wind chill factor of 10°F or lower), commanders may authorize wear of the cold weather cap.

(2) The cold weather cap will be worn straight on the head with the front flap up and no hair visible on the forehead. The earflaps may be worn up or down as prescribed by the commander, but must be fastened at all times. Only insignia of rank will be worn on the cold weather cap. Enlisted personnel will wear the subdued insignia. Officers will wear the non-subdued insignia.

2-22. Army Green Uniforms.

a. General. Grade, branch, unit insignia, badges, tabs, and other authorized uniform items will be as prescribed in AR 670-1.

b. Army Green Service/Classic. Non-subdued unit insignia is required. Soldiers will wear distinctive unit insignia, insignia of rank, branch insignia, U.S. insignia, name plate, authorized ribbons, and badges. Skirt length will be no more than 1 inch above or 2 inches below the crease in the back of the knee.

c. Army Black Pullover Sweater. When the short sleeve shirt is worn without neck tab or tie, the shirt collar is worn outside the sweater. The sweater may be worn under the all weather coat and black windbreaker. When worn with these items, the sweater will not appear exposed. The nameplate will be centered 1/2 inch above the bottom of the black patch, and the unit crest will be centered from left to right, top to bottom, above the nameplate.

d. Army Shirt, Shade 415. Soldiers may wear both long and short sleeve shirts as outer garments with the Army Green Service/Classic uniform. The long sleeve shirt must be worn with the black four-in-hand necktie or necktab. When worn as an outer garment, the short sleeve shirt may be worn with or without a necktie/necktab. Insignia of rank and nameplate must be worn. Shirts will not have initials/logos embroidered on the pockets, cuffs, or collars.

e. Headgear.

(1) Enlisted male soldiers normally wear the garrison cap with the Army Green Service uniform (Class A or B). The service cap may be worn on an optional basis, except in formation unless authorized by the commander.

(2) Male officers will wear the service cap when wearing the Class A Army Green Service uniform. The service or garrison cap will be worn with the Class B uniform. The garrison cap is also authorized to be worn with the Class A uniform but only when in a travel status.

(3) Enlisted female soldiers will wear either the black beret or Army green garrison cap with the Army green classic service uniform (Class A or B). The green service hat may be worn on an optional basis by enlisted female soldiers, except in formation unless authorized by the commander.

(4) Female officers will wear either the black beret or green service hat when wearing the Class A Army green classic service uniform. The Army green garrison cap is optional for wear when in a travel status or with the Class B uniform.

2-23. Physical Fitness. All Fort Knox soldiers, regardless of age, are expected to maintain themselves in sound physical condition. All eligible soldiers will attain a minimum of 60 points per event with an overall minimum score of 180 on the semi-annual Army Physical Readiness Test (APRT). All soldiers should strive to achieve maximum points.

2-24. Health.

a. Good health and physical conditioning include maintaining proper body fat and weight standards. Accordingly, the Army's body fat/height and weight standards will be enforced. Commanders will ensure that overweight soldiers are on an effective weight control program. All newly assigned soldiers will be weighed and their height measured within 30 days of arrival. If overweight, the soldier will undergo counseling and evaluation per AR 600-9.

b. Smoking is prohibited in all Fort Knox facilities except in specifically designated areas. Smoking is prohibited in all military vehicles and aircraft and in any other area where it presents a safety hazard. Smoking is permitted in troop billets; however, commanders must consider smoking preferences when assigning rooms. Non-smokers have the right to live and work in a smoke-free environment. Designated smoking areas can only be established in areas where the smoke is sufficiently isolated so as to protect the health and welfare of non-smokers.

c. Soldiers who chew tobacco will spit only in containers for that purpose and not on the ground, sidewalks, in garbage/trash cans, etc.

Chapter 3 Personal Conduct

3-1. General. Whether on or off duty, Fort Knox soldiers will not conduct themselves in such a manner so as to bring discredit upon themselves or the United States Army. Undesirable conduct includes, but is not limited to, drunk/reckless driving, drunk and disorderly conduct, offensive language and gestures, as well as failure to satisfy financial obligations to include issuance of bad checks.

3-2. Off-Post Conduct. When visiting public establishments, soldiers must take special care to conduct themselves in a manner that does not bring discredit upon themselves or the Army.

a. Wear the proper clothes. Find out ahead of time what clothes are proper for the establishment or activity you will attend and dress accordingly.

b. Watch the noise level. Always respect the rights of others to have a quiet meal or drink. Entering an establishment yelling and screaming at friends will create resentment.

c. Watch your language. Profanity is unacceptable in all public facilities.

3-3. Public Use of Alcohol (see USAARMC Policy Memo No. 45-88, ATZK-CFA-AD, 21 October 1988, subject: Sale, Possession, and Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages).

a. No one under the age of 21 will purchase, possess, or consume alcoholic beverages unless specifically authorized to do so by their commander.

b. Soldiers are prohibited from drinking alcoholic beverages during duty hours (including lunch periods) unless officially off duty.

c. Soldiers in military uniform will not consume alcoholic beverages during duty hours. Soldiers are prohibited from consuming alcoholic beverages at any time in Fort Knox parks while in uniform.

3-4. Radio and Cassette Players. Loud playing of radios, cassette players, and similar devices in public places or while driving, both on and off post, is strongly discouraged. Respect the rights of others!

3-5. Relationships Between Soldiers of Different Ranks (See AR 600-50). Professional relationships between soldiers are encouraged. Relationships between soldiers of different ranks which involve or give the appearance of partiality or preferential treatment or result in improper personal gain are prohibited. Financial transactions between superiors and subordinates are governed by AR 600-50.

3-6. Military Courtesy.

a. Courtesy is respect for and consideration of others. In the Army, the various forms of courtesy have become customs and traditions. It is important to render these courtesies correctly.

b. The salute is a military tradition extending a greeting and exchange of respect among military personnel. It will be executed both in garrison and field environments. Saluting and exchanging greetings while in civilian clothes are encouraged when on military installations.

(1) Salutes are rendered by enlisted personnel to officers and warrant officers, and by junior to senior officers.

(2) Military custom encourages the exchange of an oral greeting between soldiers when they salute. "Good morning" or "Good afternoon, sir/ma'am" are appropriate salutations. Military courtesy places an obligation on the responding soldier to accompany his return salute with an appropriate greeting. The spirit in which greetings are exchanged is more important than words. Good soldiers of good units are eager to exchange greetings warmly.

(3) Saluting distance is recognition distance. If an individual is coming your way, wait until you are about six steps apart and then render the salute; but if he is at a distance and turning away, then the proper saluting distance is "recognition" distance. When you recognize an officer in a vehicle, you should salute. The operator of a vehicle (or a bicycle) is not required to salute.

(4) The following rules apply in most situations that you are likely to encounter:

(a) Unit headquarters, Orderly Room, Supply Room, Day Room, and Squad Room. The first soldier to see an officer who is senior in rank to the officers present in the room should call "Attention." The senior soldier present in the area should report to the visiting officer, who will normally command "Carry on." In smaller rooms containing one or two enlisted persons, the individuals should rise and stand at attention when an officer enters the room. When an officer enters, the senior person present comes forward and says "Good morning, sir/ma'am," or whatever comment is appropriate for the time of day.

(b) Classroom. If an officer enters a classroom in which instruction is being given, an assistant instructor should report to the officer. Should the inspecting officer wish to speak to the class, the assistant instructor will notify the principal instructor. The class should not be disrupted by an inspecting officer's visit.

(c) Work Areas. When an officer enters, personnel who are working do not come to attention or at-ease unless the officer speaks to them. Unless involved in the transaction of routine business between individuals at work, an enlisted person or junior officer should stop working and come to the position of attention when addressed by a senior officer.

(d) Dining Facilities. The first person to see an officer senior in rank to those routinely present in the dining facility should call "At ease," so the officer's presence is known and necessary action can be taken. Soldiers should be silent, but continue to work or eat. The mess steward should report to the officer. Normally, the officer visiting the facility will command "Carry on" or "Continue to work." Enlisted personnel addressed by the officer should stop eating and rise, unless the officer directs otherwise. Officers are expected to rise if addressed by an officer senior to them.

(e) Barracks. The first person to see an officer who is senior in rank to the commander or officers on the floor should call "Attention" for the members of the unit in the vicinity. The visiting officer will normally command "Carry on," or "Continue with your work," unless he is conducting an official inspection or directs otherwise. Soldiers should step aside and allow the officer to pass. The same procedures will be used when a senior NCO enters the barracks; however, the command will be "At ease."

(f) Conferences and Briefings. Upon arrival of a commander at briefings or conference to be held with his subordinates, the senior soldier present announces "Gentlemen/ladies and gentlemen, the division/brigade/battalion/company commander." At that time, everyone present will come to the position of attention until directed to be seated. At the end of the meeting and as the commander begins to leave, the personnel present rise, or if necessary, the next senior soldier calls "Attention." Those present salute and say "Good morning/good afternoon, sir/ma'am," as appropriate.

(g) During Conversations. When spoken to by a senior officer, all soldiers, officers or enlisted, should come to the position of attention and face the senior officer. Normally, the senior officer will direct "At ease" or "Carry on." At other times, such as during conduct of routine business or informal conversation, a junior officer or enlisted soldier should face the superior officers and be "at ease." When walking with a senior officer, a junior officer or enlisted soldier will walk to the senior's left.

(h) In Formation. When an officer approaches soldiers in a formation, the person in charge calls "Attention" and renders a salute for the entire group. "Good morning/good afternoon, sir/ma'am" is appropriate. When an officer senior in rank approaches a group of soldiers who are not in formation, the first person to see him calls "Attention" and everyone in the group faces the officer and renders a salute with the appropriate greeting. However, soldiers working as part of a detail or participating in some other group activity, such as athletics, do not salute. The person in charge, if not actively engaged, salutes for the entire detail or group.

(i) Outside the Post Exchange, Post Theaters, and Other Congested Areas. All soldiers, officers and enlisted, will render the necessary salute unless the act would be impractical, i.e., arms full of packages, in which case, the proper verbal greeting should be exchanged.

c. Listed below is specific guidance for rendering military courtesy during Reveille:

<u>Situation</u>	<u>Action</u>
Military personnel in uniform with/without headgear and in formation.	Execute present arms/order arms at the command of the officer or NCO in charge.
Military personnel in uniform with/without headgear and not in formation	At the first note of the music, face the flag or music and render the hand salute. End salute on the last note of the music.
When wearing civilian clothes (including sports uniform) with/without headgear.	At the first note of the music, face the flag or music, stand at attention, remove the headgear, if worn, with the right hand and place right hand over the heart. Hold this position until the last note of the music.

d. Listed below is specific guidance for Retreat:

<u>Situation</u>	<u>Retreat when played as a prelude to "To The Colors."</u>	<u>"To The Colors" or National Anthem.</u>
Military personnel in uniform with/without headgear and in formation.	Execute parade rest at the command of the officer/NCO in charge. Remain at parade rest until called to attention by the officer/NCO in charge.	Execute present arms/order arms at command of the officer/NCO in charge.
Military personnel in uniform with/without headgear and not in formation.	At the first note of the music, face the flag/music and stand at attention. Remain at attention until last note of "Retreat" has been played.	At the first note of "To The Colors"/National Anthem; if outdoors render the hand salute; if indoors stand at attention. Hold this position until the last note of the music is heard.
Males wearing civilian clothes with headgear.	At the first note of the music, face flag/music, remove headgear with right hand and stand at attention. Remain at attention until last note of Retreat is played.	At the first note of the music, if outdoors, hold headgear in right hand over heart. If indoors, stand at attention. Hold this position until the last note of the music is played.
Military personnel and civilians in civilian dress without headgear. Female personnel (military and civilian) with headgear. Personnel dressed in a sport uniform without headgear.	At the first note of music, face the flag/music, and stand at attention.	At the first note of music, if outdoors, stand at attention with right hand over heart. If indoors, stand at attention. Hold this position until last note of music has been played.

e. When outdoors, soldiers will render the hand salute or present arms when passing or being passed by uncased colors. The salute will be rendered when the soldier is six steps away from the colors. When indoors, stand at attention until the uncased colors have passed six steps. In civilian clothes, remove the headgear with the right hand and hold the right hand over the heart.

f. Soldiers will stand at attention during the playing of the National Anthem indoors, such as in theaters and gymnasiums.

g. Soldiers always show proper respect for the flag. These procedures should be studied to the point that proper courtesy is shown automatically.

h. Soldiers will stand at attention whenever the "Army Song" is played.

i. Soldiers will stand at attention whenever the "Armor Center March" is played.

Chapter 4

Living Areas and Personal Property

4-1. General. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for maintenance of unit areas and barracks rooms will be established by the commander concerned, consistent with applicable health, safety, and proper military standards. SOPs will be standardized within battalion/separate company size units.

4-2. Fire Hazards in the Barracks. Use of candles, incense, electric cooking utensils, or hot plates in rooms is a fire hazard and is prohibited by USAARMC Reg 420-1.

4-3. Alcoholic Beverages. Personnel over 21 years of age may possess, store, and consume alcoholic beverages in troop billets when approved by the Brigade/Battalion/Company Commander. Commanders have the authority to manage this privilege, but must consider morale implications before implementing a policy of no alcohol in the billets.

4-4. Visitation. Visitation privileges and policies will be established by each commander. Cohabitation will not be permitted in the barracks under any circumstances.

4-5. Display of Posters, Pictures, and Other Material.

a. Items will not be affixed to an interior or exterior wall of a building without approval of the Brigade/Battalion/Company Commander.

b. Items, pictures, or posters which are inflammatory or adversely impact on unit welfare, morale, discipline, and loyalty will not be displayed. Pictures of nudes will not be openly displayed.

c. It is the responsibility of the Brigade/Battalion/Company Commander to determine uniform standards for the display of posters, pictures, and other material.

4-6. Personal Weapons (See USAARMC Reg 210-1).

a. All soldiers who reside on Fort Knox (family or bachelor quarters, including barracks) will register all privately owned firearms with the Provost Marshal within 3 working days of arrival or purchase of the weapon(s). Firearms will be stored in unit arms rooms pending completion of registration.

b. Personnel not residing on Fort Knox who intend to use a privately owned firearm for sporting and recreational purposes on the installation, other than hunting, must register such weapon(s).

c. Soldiers will not carry a privately owned firearm while performing official duties.

d. Soldiers may not acquire, register, or possess any items prohibited by USAARMC Reg 210-1. This includes, but is not limited to, nunchaku, blackjacks, brass knuckles, switchblade knives, and lockblade knives with blades 3 inches or longer.

4-7. Personal Property. Soldiers should secure their property at all times. Commanders will ensure that their unit SOPs provide for security and accountability of high dollar property and for a soldier's personal property during his absence.

4-8. Privately Owned Vehicles (POV). All POVs which will be operated on Fort Knox will be registered with the Provost Marshal per AR 190-5.

a. The Garrison Commander will withdraw on-post driving privileges for individuals involved in misconduct.

b. Revocation of on-post driving privileges is mandatory per AR 190-5 for soldier or civilians who refuse to take a blood alcohol test (BAT), if the BAT result is 1.0 or higher, or the soldier is convicted of DUI or a lesser alcohol related offense while driving (i.e., public intoxication, disorderly conduct, etc.). Soldiers don't drink and drive!

c. Abandoning POVs at any location is prohibited (see AR 190-5).

d. The chain of command is charged with the responsibility to make on-the-spot corrections of POVs that exhibit mechanical deficiencies. This may mean your POV will be "deadlined" until the deficiency is corrected and your vehicle is reinspected.

e. Wearing of seat belts is mandatory in all POVs on Fort Knox and at all times in government vehicles.

f. Fort Knox operates on a "point" system for violation of traffic regulations (see AR 190-5).

g. Soldiers will not display any lewd, obscene, profane, or sexually suggestive bumper stickers/decals on their POVs. Also prohibited are stickers/decals which advocate or glorify illegal drugs.

4-9. Green Areas. Soldiers should avoid walking on grass or seeded areas. Take pride in your community.

FOR THE COMMANDER:



WALTER J. LYSSY

LTC, SC

Director, Information Management

OFFICIAL:
DONALD W. WILLIAMS
Colonel, GS
Chief of Staff

Appendixes

- A. Educational Opportunities
- B. Family Assistance Activities
- C. History of Fort Knox
- D. The Symbol of Armor

DISTRIBUTION:

- 1 - Ea soldier assigned to Fort Knox
- 10 - ATZK-GC (DGC)
- 1 - ATZK-IMO-R (PCO)
- 50 - ATZK-IMO-RL
- 10,000 - ATZK-AGP-O

Appendix A
Educational Opportunities

A-1. General. Education can improve efficiency and foster leadership potential. Numerous educational services are available for soldiers through the Army Continuing Education System (ACES). Both individual and Army objectives can be accomplished through participation in the programs listed below.

A-2. Counseling. Professional counselors to assist the individual in identifying aptitudes, interests, educational accomplishments, and job skills are available at the Education Center, Bldg. No. 1147 (Briscoe Hall), Dixie St.

A-3. Educational Testing. Testing programs are available for administration of College Level Examination Program (CLEP), Subject Standardized Test (SST), High School (HS), General Educational Diploma (GED), and various other tests. A schedule of these tests is maintained by the Education Center.

A-4. The Army Apprentice Program. Soldiers can receive formal recognition by the Department of Labor for skills learned in the military. Appropriate experience must be logged and certified so that the individual receives proper credit in the designated apprentice program. Upon completion of the Apprentice Program, the soldier receives a Journeyman's Certificate from the Bureau of Apprentice Training, U.S. Department of Labor.

A-5. Basic Skills Education Program (BSEP). BSEP is designed to help soldiers increase their basic academic abilities. Normally, BSEP is offered during duty hours and is open to both high school and non-high school graduates. BSEP classes also offer excellent preparation for GED tests which may be issued to apply for high school diplomas or certificates of high school equivalency.

A-6. College Programs. Comprehensive college programs leading to a certificate, or associate, bachelor, or a graduate degree are offered through the Education Center.

A-7. Tuition Assistance. Financial assistance is also available through the Education Center. Schedule an appointment with an education counselor to determine your eligibility.

Appendix B
Family Assistance Activities

B-1. General. Fort Knox has a number of agencies offering assistance to families.

B-2. Family Liaison Office (FLO). FLO is a volunteer organization which provides a direct link between the Army family member and the Fort Knox leadership. FLO offers advice and guidelines, based on information received from a wide variety of sources, directly to the Commanding General and Chief of Staff. This information is given serious consideration in the formulation of policy that has an impact on the Army family member.

B-3. Army Community Services (ACS). ACS provides assistance to newly-arrived families (household goods lending locker, family member orientation, welcome packets, exceptional family member referral, general information such as how to get a babysitter). ACS and Civilian Personnel Office work together to provide family member employment information/assistance. ACS provides financial planning/counseling and emergency financial assistance (Army Emergency Relief) to sponsors and can provide unit training on financial management. ACS is involved in the Army Family Advocacy Program dealing with crisis situations such as spouse/child abuse and child neglect. ACS personnel are available to conduct officer and NCO professional development seminars covering the wide range of services mentioned.

B-4. American Red Cross (ARC). ARC provides liaison between soldiers or military organizations here and at CONUS-based chapters to notify individuals of emergencies and extend financial assistance under emergency conditions. Various classes are offered periodically, including CPR and water safety.

B-5. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Program (ADAPCP). ADAPCP assistance is available to family members, as well as soldiers. Family members may obtain counseling or in-resident treatment by self-referral to the Community Counseling Center (CCC) or on the recommendation of the sponsor's chain of command. The leadership of Fort Knox is committed to helping people, including family members, recover from substance abuse. Because of a high correlation between alcohol/drug abuse and domestic conflict, early identification is desirable.

B-6. Community Chaplains. Chaplain programs include worship services and religious education, personal and family counseling, visitation, and special events. Unit Chaplains work closely with Community Chaplains to minister to the needs of our soldiers and their families.

B-7. Family Life Center (FLC). The FLC is staffed with a chaplain specifically trained in marriage, family, and child counseling. The chaplain conducts counseling from a spiritual or pastoral care perspective. Classes in premarriage, parenting, and marriage enrichment are conducted. A sole parenting support group is also available.

B-8. Legal Services. Legal assistance can be obtained at the Staff Judge Advocate Office. Services include: claims processing, preparation of powers-of-attorney and wills, income tax assistance, and advice on other personal legal matters.

B-9. Medical Services. Medical care is provided through troop medical clinics and by referrals to Ireland Army Community Hospital (IACH). Emergency treatment is available at IACH after normal duty hours.

B-10. Dental Services. Dental care is available to family members on a space-available basis (except for those family members enrolled in the optional family member dental plan) or in cases of emergency. The best time for family members to schedule dental appointments is during extended field exercises when soldiers are away. Often, dental clinics can handle walk-in patients during readiness exercises, when soldiers' appointments cannot be kept.

B-11. Child Development Services (CDS). CDS are offered at an affordable cost to the family. Center-based services include hourly care, part-day care, full-day care, and pre-school. Additionally, CDS certifies family members as Family Child Care (FCC) providers who provide child care in a home environment. Emergency child care can be arranged through ACS or CDS, at little or no cost to the family. Commanders are responsible for ensuring that each sole parent and dual military parent has an up-to-date family care plan for their children.

B-12. Education Centers. Education Centers offer a number of opportunities for family members to continue their educational development on a space-available basis.

B-13. Housing Referral. Housing Referral Offices assist families in locating approved private rentals and in arbitrating disputes with landlords. Soldiers must check with the Housing Referral Office before renting.

B-14. Family Support Programs. There are a number of family outreach programs available. Most Fort Knox units have family support programs to assist newly arrived personnel in getting settled and coping with emergencies, or when soldiers are away for extended periods of time.

Appendix C The Symbol of Armor

C-1. The familiar tri-colored, triangular patch with superimposed symbols has a special significance for the student of heraldry, the historian, and the proponents of the combined arms doctrine.

C-2. When the Tank Corps was established, Colonel Samuel D. Rockenback directed that a coat of arms be created for this new force on the battlefield. It followed old armorial methods and had a shield (silver) bearing a charge (the tri-colored triangle) and a crest (the dragon in silver). The dragon had been the charge on the coat of arms for the 1st Cavalry and represented the beginning of mounted combat - the Cavalry - while the triangle which is a heraldic element of design known as a pile (the head of a spear) represented the use of tanks as a spearhead element in the battlefield. The colors of the coat of arms - blue for Infantry, red for Artillery, and yellow for Cavalry - represent the union of three separate combat arms whose integrity has been preserved, but who are linked to the traditions of the mounted soldier. This original coat of arms of the Tank Corps is now at the Patton Museum of Cavalry and Armor at Fort Knox.

C-3. The 7th Cavalry Brigade (Mechanized) contributed the figures representative of Armor's capabilities. This brigade, formed out of the 1st Cavalry, 13th Cavalry, and 68th Field Artillery, was organized in 1933 for training in mechanized warfare at Fort Knox. The brigade patch used three figures to represent the new fighting concept being developed and consisted of a superimposed tank track, gun, and lightning bolt on a yellow, oval background. The three figures convey the fighting characteristics of Armor. The tank track reflects the mobility and Armor protection; the gun, its firepower; and the lightning bolt, its shock effect. These three characteristics - mobility, firepower, and shock effect - constitute the striking power of Armor and are the basis for its success on the battlefield.

C-4. After the formation of the Armored Force in 1940, the triangle of the Tank Corps and the figures of the 7th Cavalry Brigade (Mechanized) patch were combined and gave the Armored Force a patch of historic significance that linked its origin with the present. The function of the shield that once bore the Tank Corps charge was taken over by the charge itself and the triangle became the field for the figures which characterized the Armored Force.

C-5. This patch was officially designated in November 1940, by the War Department and represents the stages of development not only of Armor, but also the use of combined arms.

Appendix D The History of Fort Knox and Armor

D-1. Fort Knox - the Home of Armor - has served as a U.S. Army Military reservation since 1918; and during this time, it has played an integral part in the training of active duty and reserve members of the Army.

D-2. The history of Fort Knox involves not only the reservation, but also the surrounding area. As early as 1862, the 6th Michigan Infantry constructed fortifications and bridges north of the present reservation boundaries and during the Civil War, Union and Confederate forces were active in the area. Both General William T. Sherman and General Don Carlos Buell and their troops occupied the hills near the Ohio River, and in 1862, General John H. Morgan, leading the 2d Kentucky Cavalry, raided the area and captured Federal troops.

D-3. In 1903, large scale Army maneuvers were held near Stithton, Kentucky, which was located in and around what is now the traffic circle on post. At the time, Congress was considering the area as a site for a military installation, but it was not until the United States became involved in World War I that 10,000 acres were leased in January 1918. Before this, the U.S. Army had a small field artillery corps and no training areas. During WWI four artillery training centers were established, including one at Stithton. The new artillery cantonment was named Camp Henry Knox (shortened to Camp Knox) in honor of MG Henry Knox, the Revolutionary War Chief of Artillery.

D-4. On 25 June 1918, \$1.6 million was allocated to purchase 40,000 acres; and in July, construction began on the camp facilities. However, the signing of the Armistice, and reduction of the Army during 1921-22, curtailed construction activities. The camp was then closed as a permanent installation, and from 1922-32, it was used primarily as a training center for the Fifth Corps area, reserve officers, Citizens Military Training Camps (CMTC), and national guardsmen. In 1925, it was designated as Camp Henry Knox National Forest, but this status was terminated in 1928 and two infantry companies were then assigned to the camp.

D-5. Fort Knox has been most closely identified with Armor and the Armored Force. The United States established a Tank Corps in 1918 to accompany the American Expeditionary Forces to Europe and used tanks as the spearhead element in the engagements in which they participated. However, their inherent force and capabilities were diluted by being employed in long, thin, scattered lines. In 1920, the Tank Corps was abolished as a separate branch and all armored vehicles were assigned to the Infantry.

D-6. After WWI, the British continued to employ mechanized forces and this was the impetus for the U.S. Army to mechanize and develop its Armored concept. In 1929, the War Department decided to organize a mechanized force and funds were appropriated to implement mechanization. LTC Adna R. Chaffee was directed to develop the armored concept and to conduct the initial maneuvers.

D-7. The Armored Force was organized as an experimental force, but with the idea of it becoming an integral part of the Army. The War Department centralized the mechanization into the two combat arms they thought could best exploit Armor's capabilities - Infantry and Cavalry - and gave Cavalry the specific mission of developing the mechanized force. Both branches used the tank as an additional weapon; but Cavalry substituted the machine for the horse and utilized it in what had been Cavalry's traditional missions: reconnaissance, pursuit, envelopment, and exploitation.

D-8. The first commander of the Armored Force was Colonel Daniel Van Voorhis; and Fort Eustis, Virginia was selected as the site for the experimental force. However, as Colonel Van Voorhis and General Chaffee discovered, the area lacked the necessary maneuver terrain. They both felt the size and varied terrain of Camp Knox was more suitable for organizing and training the "Mechanized Cavalry Brigade." In November 1931, the first elements of the Armored Force began moving into Camp Knox, and it was here that the new vehicles and concepts were tested.

D-9. The Third Army held mechanized maneuvers in Georgia and Louisiana in 1940 in what has become known as the "Louisiana Maneuvers." This was the first real test and evaluation of the mechanized force. However, it was apparent that the traditional Cavalry and Infantry tactics were used and the special capabilities of the armored vehicles were not being utilized. Following these maneuvers, a meeting, which included General Chaffee and Colonel George S. Patton, Jr., was held. They decided that the unified development of armored units must be initiated, separated from Cavalry and Infantry, and their use perfected. The German blitzkrieg of Poland and France led to new thoughts on the uses of Armor and provided additional impetus for the formation of armored units.

D-10. During this period, Congress designated the installation as a permanent garrison on 1 January 1932. Later, the Treasury Department selected a portion of Fort Knox as the site for the gold depository. The U.S. Bullion Depository was completed in 1936, and the first gold shipments arrived at Fort Knox between January and June 1937. The building and adjacent grounds are now under the control of the Director of the Mint.

D-11. In July 1940, the Armored Force was created with the Headquarters, I Armored Corps; 1st Armored Division; Armored Force Board and a comparatively small Armored Force School centered at Fort Knox. The School and Armored Force Replacement Training Center were officially authorized on 1 October 1940; they were redesignated as separate units. The School trained men in both military fundamentals and specialized areas such as Armor tactics, communications, and gunnery. It expanded rapidly as WW II and the need for Armor grew. The School opened with a cadre of 155 officers and 1,458 enlisted men; by May 1943, there were over 700 officers and 3,500 enlisted men. The School itself utilized over 500 buildings of the installation. In addition, to increase the number of graduates, classes were started on a weekly basis rather than quarterly. At its peak, the School operated on two daily shifts in order to accommodate the requirements for qualified Armor personnel. During this time, construction

activities rapidly expanded the post. In 1940, there were 864 buildings on post, but by 1943, there were 3,820 - a rate of 160 buildings a month. By 1943, the total acreage had increased to 106,861 square acres.

D-12. Since then, Fort Knox has remained as the site for the Armor Center.

D-13. The mission of the Armor Center is to train officers and enlisted soldiers for mounted combat, to develop weapons and tactics for their use, and to establish doctrine for the Armor force.

D-14. The Armor Center is a subordinate command of the Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC). It is the largest of all TRADOC installations in population, operating budget, and missions.

D-15. One of the most important functions of the Armor Center is training the individual soldier. Initial entry soldiers in training at Fort Knox today are young and usually arrive in poor condition. Most come from urban areas and are away from home for the first time. The majority of them are single and unskilled. At the Armor Center they begin the conversion from civilian to soldier. They learn discipline, esprit, and certain combat skills. They are prepared physically and mentally for assignment to units throughout the world.

D-16. The 1st Armor Training Brigade is one of two brigades that conduct initial entry training. The 1st Armor Training Brigade is the Army's only Armor/Cavalry training unit. It trains all armor and cavalry crewmen for the Armor force worldwide. It also trains about 500 marines under a joint defense agreement.

D-17. Armor crew training emphasizes hands-on work. Crewmen now get five times more driving than they did before January 1977. Gunners and loaders get nearly three times more practice in their jobs. Innovative techniques such as sub-caliber and laser firing enhance hands-on training. Turret trainers and driver simulators supplement actual tank use to reduce costs.

D-18. The 4th Training Brigade offers basic training to individuals who volunteer for other specialties. They take advanced individual training elsewhere. In addition, 4th Training Brigade, with the USA 2d Region, USA ROTC Cadet Command, conducts the Army's only ROTC Basic Camp, which prepares about 2,000 college students for ultimate commissioning annually.

D-19. The Armor Center is also responsible of other institutionalized training for both active and reserve soldiers. That training includes officer, noncommissioned officer, and enlisted programs. The Armor Officer Advanced Course prepares officers for company command.

D-20. Enlisted courses include master gunner, turret mechanic, and tracked vehicle mechanic. In the Armor Officer Basic Course, a hands-on approach is used to develop the officers' skill as an Armor or Cavalry crewman. To do this the officer performs all crew duties to include maintenance, driving, and

firing. Only when these skills are fully developed does he take part in tactical exercises. Crew training and tactical experience round out the lieutenant's ability to train his platoon and lead it in combat.

D-21. Today, Fort Knox is a post of 109,362 acres (170.9 square miles) with a daytime population of over 37,000 military and civilians. The installation services over 108,000 persons to include active-Army personnel and retirees and their dependents and reserve personnel. It is considered to be the fifth largest community in the Commonwealth of Kentucky.